WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A head stack assembly for interfacing with a flexible medium of a disk, comprising:

a first head;

a second head located substantially adjacent to the first head wherein the flexible medium may be disposed between the first head and the second head;

the first head and the second head substantially parallel to each other and disposed at non-zero static roll angles θa and θb, respectively from the plane of the flexible medium.

2. The head stack assembly of claim 1 wherein the static roll angle θa and the static roll angle θb are from about 1 degree to about 2.5 degrees.

3. The head stack assembly of claim 1 wherein the static roll angle θa and the static roll angle θb are both about 2 degrees.

4. The head stack assembly of claim 1 wherein the static rolls angles of the first and second heads impart a curvature in the flexible medium.

5. The head stack assembly of claim 4 wherein the curvature in the medium reduces out-of-plane vibrations in the flexible medium in the region of the flexible medium proximate to the heads.

6. The head stack assembly of claim 1 wherein each head further comprises a sensor, the sensor of the first head located distal from the sensor of the second head.

7. The head stack assembly of claim 1 wherein each head has a top and a bottom and each head further comprises a first and second rail, the first and second rail extending the length of the bottom of each head.

8. A head stack assembly for interfacing with a flexible medium of a disk, wherein the flexible medium rotates approximately in a center plane, the head stack assembly comprising:

a first head gimbal assembly comprising:

(i) a load beam;

(ii) a flexure member coupled to the load beam, the flexure member having a non-zero static roll angle θa from the plane of the flexible medium; and

(iii) a head coupled to the flexure member; and

a second head gimbal assembly comprising:

(i) a load beam;

(ii) a flexure member coupled to the load beam, the flexure member having a non-zero static roll angle θb from the plane of the flexible medium; and

(iii) a head coupled to the flexure member.

9. The head stack assembly of claim 8 wherein the static roll angle θa and the static roll angle θb are from about 1 degree to about 2.5 degrees.

10. The head stack assembly of claim 8 wherein the static roll angle θa and the static roll angle θb are both about 2 degrees.

11. The head stack assembly of claim 8 wherein the first head gimbal assembly and the second head gimbal assembly induce a curvature to the flexible medium of a disk to enhance the communicative signal between the flexible medium and the head stack assembly.

12. The head stack assembly of claim 8 wherein each flexure member further comprises a dimple coupled to the load beam thereby allowing the flexure member to pivot with respect to the static roll angle.

13. The head stack assembly of claim 8 wherein each flexure member further comprises a force member.

14. The head stack assembly of claim 13 wherein each force member is a leaf spring.

15. The head stack assembly of claim 8 wherein each head further

comprises:

a body having a top and a bottom opposite the top, and a first side and a second side opposite the first side;

a first rail, extending longitudinally along the bottom of the head, proximate to the first side;

a second rail, extending longitudinally along the bottom of the head, proximate to the second side;

a sensor located at least partially in the first rail of the head.

16. A method of reducing out-of-plane vibration in a flexible medium in a region near a head stack assembly having a first and second head, comprising:

angling the first and second heads such that the first and second head remain substantially parallel but offset from the plane of the flexible medium by non-zero static roll angles of θa and θb, respectively, thereby

imparting a curvature in the flexible medium, and enhancing the communicative signal between the flexible medium and the head stack assembly.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the static roll angles θa and θb are from about 1 degree to about 2.5 degrees.

18. The method of claim 16 wherein the static roll angles θa and θb are both about 2 degrees.